

FIVE QUESTIONS  
ONE MISSION

BETTER LIVES FOR KENTUCKY'S PEOPLE



KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON  
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT SUMMARY  
2005-06



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January 2007

The Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education, a sixteen-member board appointed by the Governor, is the state coordinating board for postsecondary and adult education in Kentucky. The Council coordinates change and improvement in postsecondary and adult education as directed by the *Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997*. The Council does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or disability in employment or the provision of services and provides, upon request, reasonable accommodation including auxiliary aids and services necessary to afford individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to participate in all programs and activities.



# INTRODUCTION

The Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education (CPE) is required by statute to submit an annual accountability report to the Governor, the Legislative Research Commission, and the Strategic Committee on Postsecondary Education. The purpose of the report is to inform policy makers, legislators, and taxpayers of the progress made in advancing the Public Agenda (the state's short-term strategic plan) and the long-term goals of the *Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997*, commonly known as HB 1.

This Accountability Report Summary provides a snapshot of the performance of Kentucky's postsecondary and adult education system in 2005-06. It is organized by the five questions of the Public Agenda, which focus on college preparation, affordability, productivity, quality, and economic and community benefits. **Each statewide indicator has been assigned an arrow based on the comparison between this year's and last year's performance: up arrows indicate improvement, down arrows indicate decline, and horizontal arrows indicate no change.** The key findings of this report are:

**Question 1: Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?**

Kentucky's K-12 and adult education systems are ramping up to supply more graduates to the postsecondary pipeline. Still, too many college students require remediation, and Kentucky must make greater improvements to catch up with competitor states.

**Question 2: Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?**

Kentucky postsecondary education remains affordable compared to other states, and even though need-based financial aid increased, rising costs are cause for concern, particularly for low-income families and working adults.

**Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?**

Kentucky postsecondary institutions are enrolling and graduating more students than ever, despite tuition increases and declining state appropriations per student.

**Question 4: Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?**

Kentucky's college graduates perform well on licensure and professional examinations, but better data on graduate exams and other areas of college learning are still needed.

**Question 5: Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?**

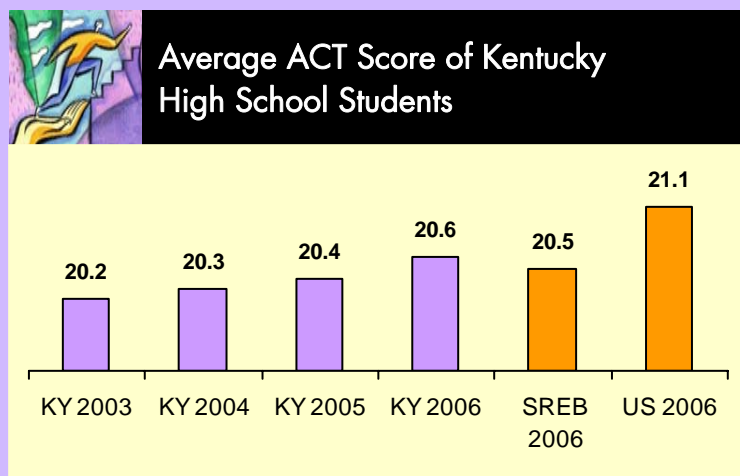
Kentucky is retaining more of its college graduates, increasing workforce training, and expanding its research and development capacity faster than surrounding states but remains well below the national average.

The complete 2005-06 Accountability Report is available on the Council Web site at <http://cpe.ky.gov/planning/statusreports/>.

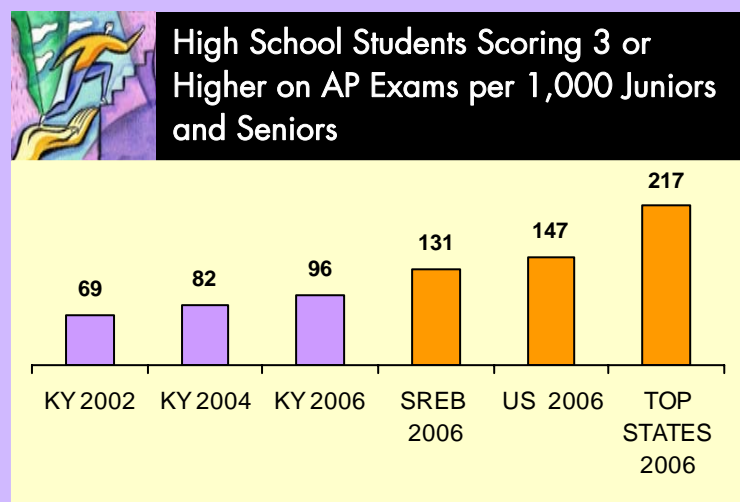


# QUESTION 1

## Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



Measured by the average composite ACT score of spring high school graduates. Source: State and National ACT Reports.



Measured by the number of AP subject tests taken by juniors and seniors with scores of 3 or higher per 1,000 juniors and seniors enrolled in public and private high schools. Source: The College Board.



### ACT Scores MAKING PROGRESS

**Status:** Kentucky's high school students continue to make steady gains on the ACT. In 2006, Kentucky's average score of 20.6 exceeded that of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) states and was just half a point shy of the national average. The percentage of graduating seniors who took the exam remained flat at 76 percent, but with the implementation of Senate Bill 130 in 2007-08, ACT testing will be mandatory for all Kentucky high school juniors.

**Purpose:** The ACT is a standardized measure of students' readiness for college and permits direct comparison of Kentucky's high school students with students in other states.

**Goal:** A new ACT goal will be set after the Council understands how mandatory ACT testing (SB 130) will affect the average score. In Colorado and Illinois, the statewide average declined by 1.5 points after mandatory testing was adopted.



### Advanced Placement Performance MAKING PROGRESS

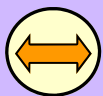
**Status:** In 2006, the number of high school students successfully earning college credit on AP exams increased by 17 percent, and the number of test-takers rose from 12,340 to 13,625. Still, the performance gap between Kentucky and the nation suggests our high school curriculum needs more rigor.

**Purpose:** AP exams are a standardized measure of students' ability to do college-level work and permit direct comparison of Kentucky's high school students with students in other states.

**Goal:** Kentucky will strive to equal the SREB average of 131 in order to close the performance gap between Kentucky and SREB states on this measure.

# QUESTION 1

## Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



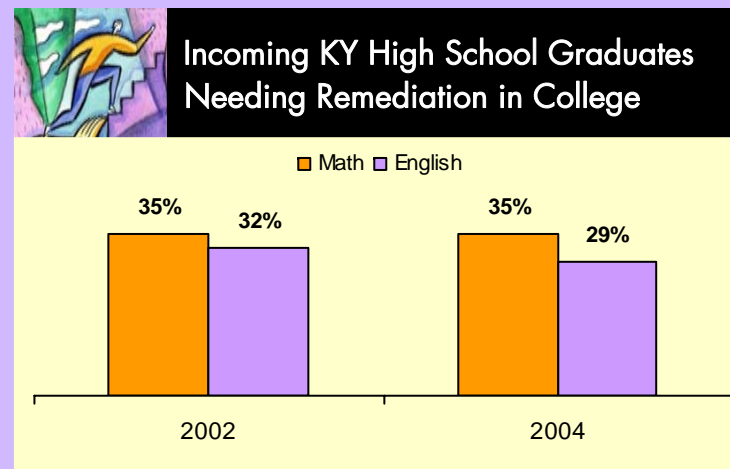
### Developmental Education HOLDING STEADY

- Status:** Fewer of Kentucky's high school graduates required remediation in English in 2004, but the percentage of students underprepared in math remained flat.
- Purpose:** Tracking the remediation rates of college freshmen focuses attention on the developmental needs of high school and college students. Entering college with developmental needs places students at greater risk of not graduating.
- Goal:** Goal setting for this indicator has been delayed to allow a newly formed Developmental Education Task Force to study the issue and recommend an appropriate goal.

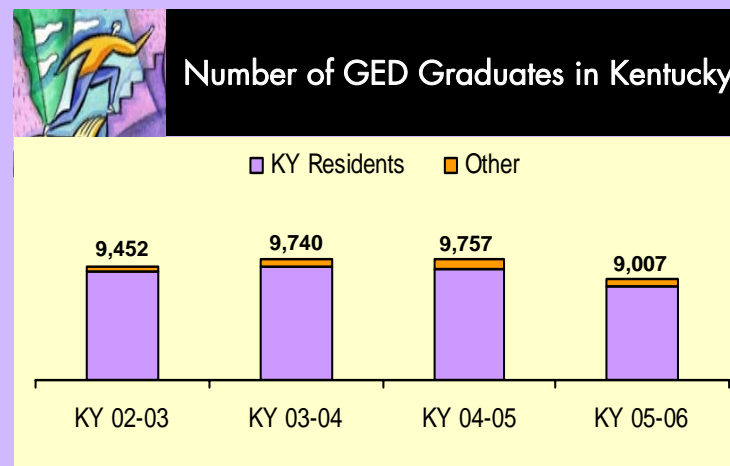


### GED Attainment LOSING GROUND

- Status:** After three years of increases, total GED graduates declined by 750 to 9,007 in fiscal year 2005-06. Total GED graduates includes Kentucky residents and non-residents who took the test in Kentucky, as well as Kentucky residents in the military.
- Purpose:** GED graduates represent a large pool of potential college-goers in Kentucky.
- Goal:** Kentucky Adult Education calculated the annual percentage increase needed to reach its 2020 goal (2.9 percent) and applied this rate over the next three years to determine a total GED goal of 10,631 graduates by 2008.



Measured by the percentage of entering college students who are recent graduates of Kentucky high schools with ACT subject scores of 17 or lower or equivalent scores on institutional placement exams.  
Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.



Measured by the total number of GEDs awarded during the fiscal year.  
Source: Kentucky Adult Education and GED Testing Service.



# QUESTION 2

## Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



### College Affordability for All Families LOSING GROUND

**Status:** Families in Kentucky are spending an increasingly larger share of their income on college, even with financial aid. The portion of income needed to attend independent colleges increased the most (nine percentage points), followed closely by public four-year institutions (eight percentage points). While Kentucky postsecondary education was much more affordable than other states a decade ago, the gap has narrowed significantly.

**Purpose:** To provide educational opportunities for all Kentuckians, the state needs a range of affordable postsecondary options. This indicator tracks the percentage of median family income needed to pay for college in Kentucky and enables comparison to other states.

**Goal:** After several consecutive years of tuition increases and rising costs, Kentucky will strive to hold the line on affordability by focusing on efficiency and increasing federal, state, and institutional aid. Kentucky's goal for 2008 is to keep all three of these net cost ratios equal to 2006.



### College Affordability for Low-Income Families LOSING GROUND

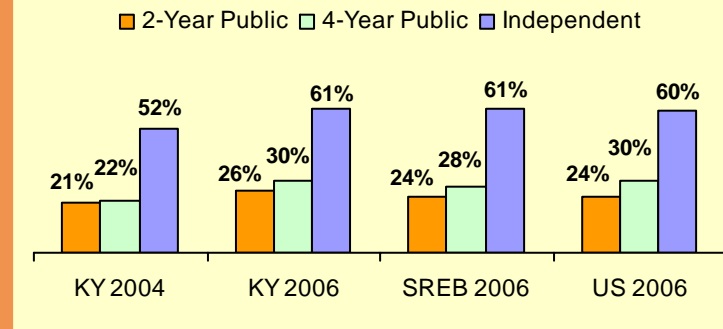
**Status:** Kentucky's poorest families now devote nearly a quarter of their incomes to pay for tuition at the lowest-priced institution in the state (KCTCS), even with financial aid. This is higher than SREB states and the nation, which points to a need for more low-priced college opportunities.

**Purpose:** Nearly one-quarter of Kentucky's families live at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty line. This indicator tracks the percentage of median family income needed for low-income families to pay for college in Kentucky and enables comparison to other states.

**Goal:** After several consecutive years of tuition increases and rising costs, Kentucky will strive to reverse the trend for Kentucky's most vulnerable population by focusing attention on efficiency and increasing federal, state, and institutional aid. Kentucky's goal for this indicator is 23 percent in 2008.



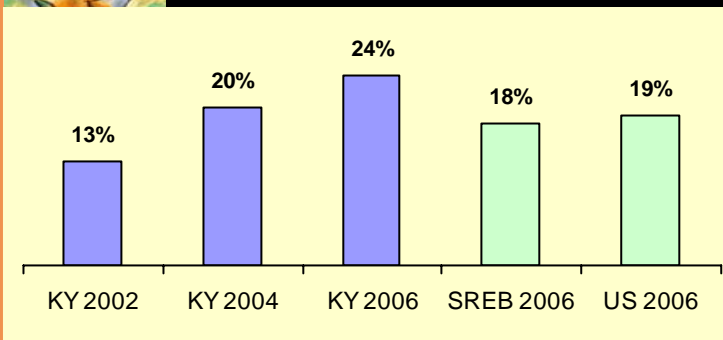
### Net Cost as a Percent of Median Family Income



Measured by the net annual cost of attending college (tuition, room and board, minus financial aid) as a percentage of median family income for each sector  
Source: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*.



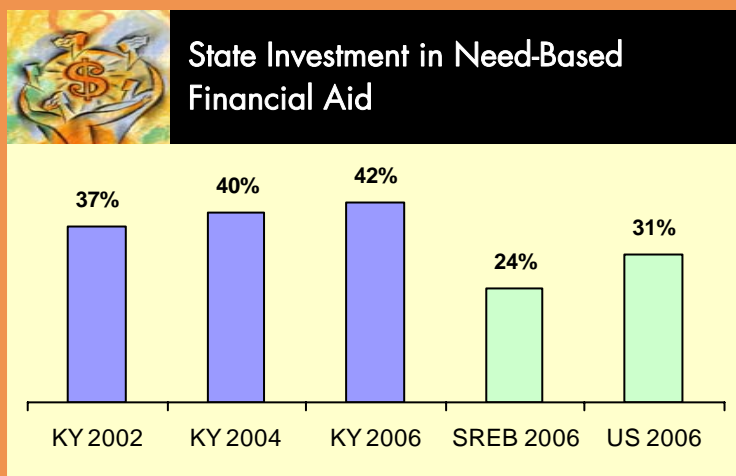
### Tuition as a Percent of Median Income for Low-Income Families



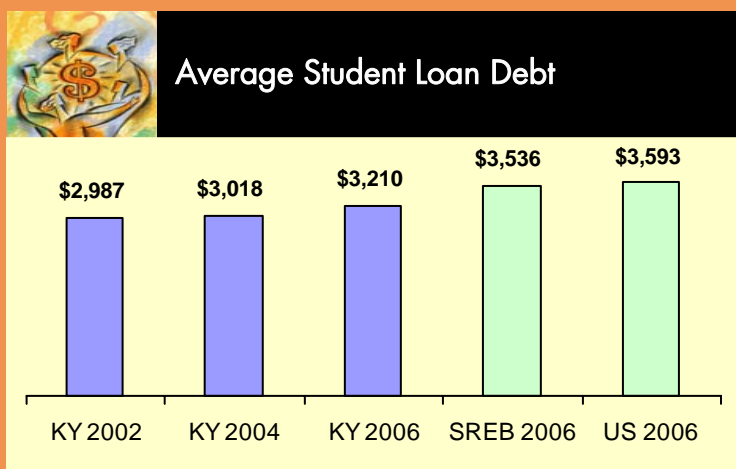
Measured by the cost of tuition and fees for full-time resident students at the lowest-priced public institution in the state (KCTCS) as a percentage of the median family income of the lowest income quintile in the state. Source: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*.

# QUESTION 2

## Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



Measured by state investment in need-based financial aid as a proportion to federal Pell Grant spending in Kentucky. Source: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*.



Measured by the average amount of all Stafford and PLUS loans to Kentucky undergraduate students and their parents in a fiscal year. Source: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*.



### Need-Based Financial Aid MAKING PROGRESS

- Status:** Historically, Kentucky has performed quite well on this measure. Nonetheless, while the state's investment in need-based aid has risen dramatically since 2002, the actual purchasing power of these dollars has declined due to significant increases in college costs.
- Purpose:** This indicator provides a measure of the state's investment in need-based financial aid relative to the number of low-income college applicants in the state.
- Goal:** In the face of level Pell Grant funding and current state lottery revenues, Kentucky will strive to at least maintain its current investment ratio of 42 percent for 2008.

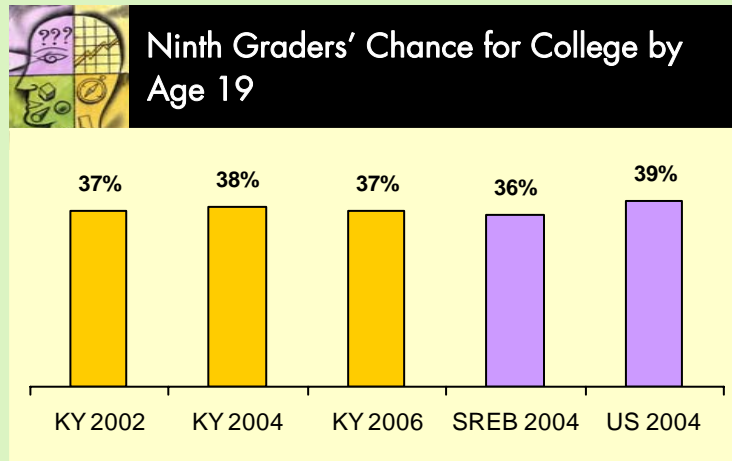


### Student Loan Debt LOSING GROUND

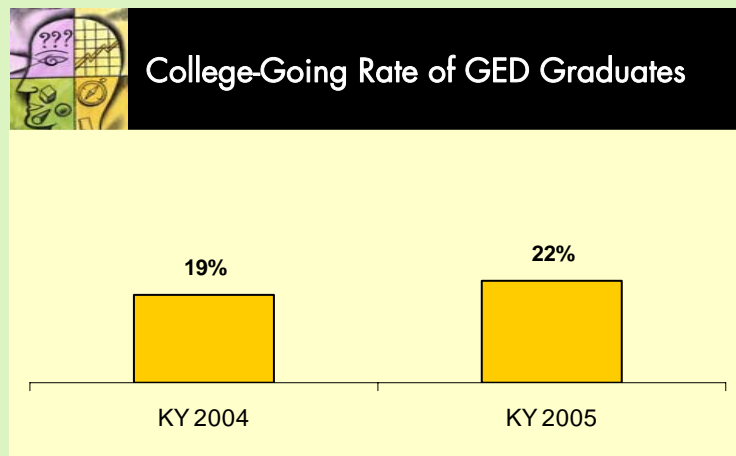
- Status:** This indicator measures the average loan debt incurred by students who attend college, as federal loans comprise 90 percent of total student borrowing. Kentucky students continue to borrow less on average than students in other states, but the gap is narrowing.
- Purpose:** This indicator gauges Kentucky students' borrowing relative to that of students in other states, as reported by *Measuring Up*.
- Goal:** In the face of rising college costs, Kentucky will strive to hold the line on student loan debt by focusing on work-study and need-based financial aid. Kentucky's goal for average student loan debt is \$3,210 for 2008.

# QUESTION 3

## Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Measured by the graduation rate of ninth graders at public high schools and the college continuation rate for both public and private high school graduates. Source: *Postsecondary Education Opportunity* with CPE adjustments for missing data.



Measured by the percentage of Kentucky's GED graduates who have enrolled in a Kentucky postsecondary education institution within two years. Source: *Kentucky Adult Education, Comprehensive Database*.



### College-Going Rate of Ninth Graders LOSING GROUND

**Status:** After edging up to 38 percent in 2004, the college-going rate of ninth-graders returned to its 2002 level of 37 percent in 2006. Nevertheless, over the past decade, Kentucky has dramatically improved its performance on this indicator while the nation on average has declined.

**Purpose:** This "pipeline" statistic measures the seamlessness of Kentucky's P-16 educational system and enables comparison to other states.

**Goal:** Kentucky will strive to equal the 2004 national average of 39 percent on this indicator by working with the Kentucky Department of Education, the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, the statewide P-16 Council, and GEAR UP Kentucky on college preparation and access initiatives.



### College-Going Rate of GED Graduates MAKING PROGRESS

**Status:** The college-going rate of GED graduates improved from 19 percent in 2004 to 22 percent in 2005. This improvement reflects Kentucky's effort to enhance the education and skills of its adult workforce and prepare a larger number for postsecondary education.

**Purpose:** This indicator highlights an important access issue for Kentucky postsecondary education—the ability of GED graduates to transition to college. Getting more adults into postsecondary education is critical to achieving Kentucky's 2020 educational attainment goals.

**Goal:** Kentucky Adult Education will strive to continue the upward trend of GED graduates who are college-bound by increasing this rate to 24 percent by 2008.



# QUESTION 3

## Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



### Undergraduate Enrollment MAKING PROGRESS

**Status:** Undergraduate enrollment reached an all-time high of 202,197 in 2005, a 2 percent increase over last year and a 13 percent increase over 2001. Growth has been most dramatic at the two-year level, with KCTCS enrollment increasing nearly 20 percent since 2001. The public four-year institutions have increased their enrollment by 8 percent over the same time period.

**Purpose:** Total undergraduate headcount enrollment provides an overview of postsecondary participation and has been a leading indicator since the beginning of reform.

**Goal:** Kentucky's goal is to increase undergraduate fall enrollment to 215,797 by 2007. This goal was determined by adding the goals of the public and independent institutions, which were negotiated based on 2020 projections, historical trends, and institutional priorities.



### Graduate Enrollment LOSING GROUND

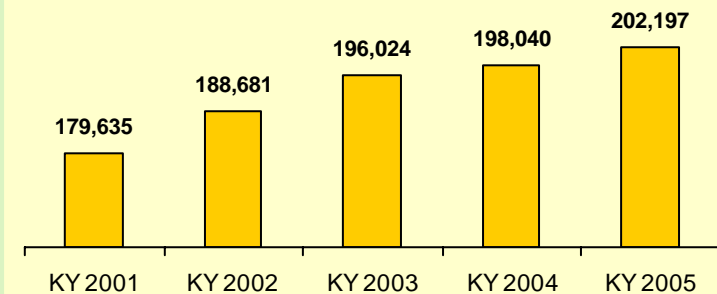
**Status:** After peaking at 27,254 last year, graduate and professional enrollment fell slightly to 27,008 in 2005. Still, this number is up 12 percent since 2001.

**Purpose:** Total headcount enrollment in graduate and professional programs provides important information about Kentucky's ability to compete in a global economy.

**Goal:** Kentucky's goal is to increase graduate and professional enrollment to 29,383 by 2007. This goal was determined by adding the goals of the public and independent institutions, which were negotiated based on historical trends, cohort data, and institutional programs and priorities.



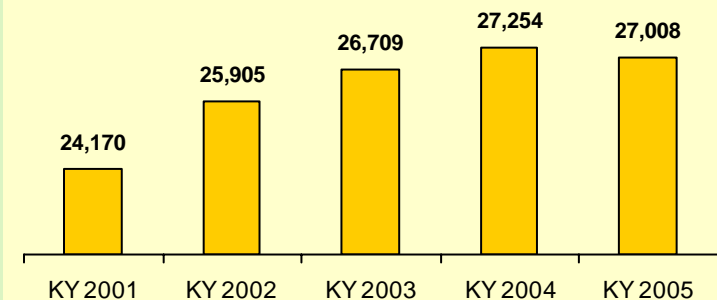
### Kentucky Undergraduate Fall Enrollment



Measured by the total of Kentucky public and independent institutions' fall semester undergraduate headcount enrollments, including full-time, part-time, degree-seeking, and non degree-seeking students. Totals do not include Sullivan University; data from Midcontinent University are missing before 2003. Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.



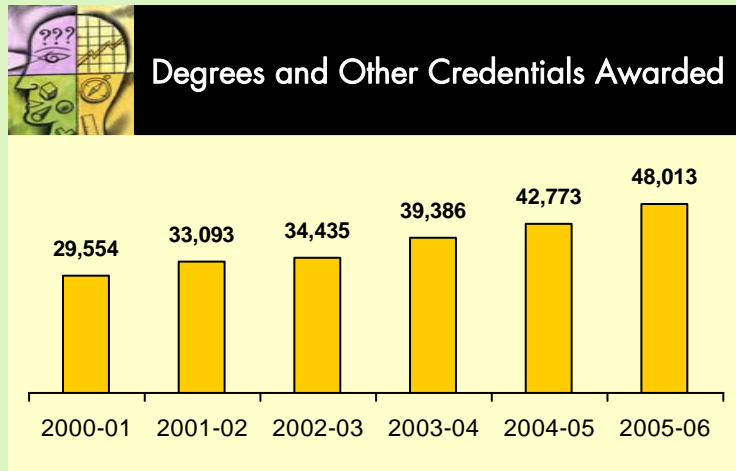
### Kentucky Graduate and Professional Fall Enrollment



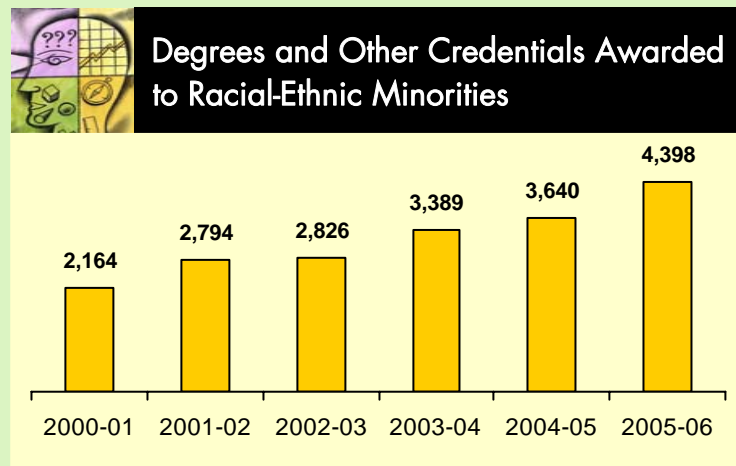
Measured by the total of Kentucky's public and independent institutions' fall semester headcount of graduate and professional enrollments. Totals do not include Sullivan University. Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.

# QUESTION 3

## Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Measured by the total number of degrees and other credentials awarded by Kentucky's public and independent institutions during an academic year (July 1 through June 30). Data from Midcontinent University are missing before 2003. Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.



Measured by the total number of minority degrees and other credentials awarded by Kentucky's public and independent institutions during an academic year (July 1 through June 30). Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.



### Degrees Awarded MAKING PROGRESS

**Status:** Annual degree and credential production jumped an impressive 12 percent in 2005-06, and has increased by nearly 63 percent since 2000-01. Baccalaureate degree production increased by 27 percent during this same time period.

**Purpose:** Degrees awarded is arguably the most important indicator the Council tracks, as it most directly impacts the Commonwealth's goal of reaching the national average in educational attainment by the year 2020.

**Goal:** The Council approved a goal of 27,925 bachelor's or higher degrees by 2007-08 for the public four-year and independent institutions and a KCTCS goal of 18,445 associate degrees and credentials by 2007-08. These goals were negotiated based on 2020 projections, historical trends, institutional cohort data, and targets approved by the KCTCS Board of Regents.



### Minority Degrees Awarded MAKING PROGRESS

**Status:** The state has made remarkable strides in this area, increasing its performance by nearly 28 percent from last year and more than 100 percent since 2000-01.

**Purpose:** Tracking the number of degrees awarded to racial-ethnic minorities focuses attention on the persistent achievement gap in Kentucky that must be erased.

**Goal:** Kentucky's goal is to produce 2,563 minority bachelor's or higher degrees and an additional 1,436 minority associate degrees and credentials by 2007-08. These goals were negotiated based on 2020 projections, historical trends, institutional cohort data, and targets approved by the KCTCS Board of Regents.

# QUESTION 4

## Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



### Licensure Examination Pass Rates MAKING PROGRESS

- Status:** On the 11 exams tracked by the Council, five pass rates increased, two stayed the same, and four decreased slightly from the previous year. Encouragingly, Kentucky pass rates equaled or exceeded national pass rates in almost every area. Graduate school entrance exam data (such as the GMAT, LSAT, GRE, and MCAT) are not currently available at the statewide level, but the Council is working to obtain this information and other measures of college learning.
- Purpose:** Performance on licensure exams is a strong indication of college graduates' readiness for life and work. Licensure exams directly measure students' employability in their chosen fields and in most cases provide a useful comparison to other states.
- Goal:** Kentucky's goal is to exceed the national pass rate in all areas.



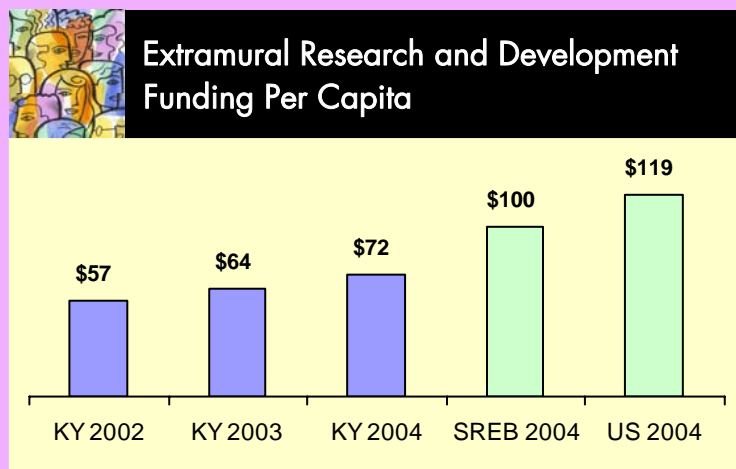
### Kentucky Licensure Examination Pass Rates

LICENSURE EXAMINATION	PREVIOUS YEAR PASS RATE	MOST RECENT YEAR PASS RATE	NATIONAL PASS RATE
NCLEX (nursing licensure examination) Pass Rates — Baccalaureate (2004-05)	93%	91%	85%
NCLEX (nursing licensure examination) Pass Rates — Associate (2004-05)	92%	91%	85%
NCLEX (nursing licensure examination) Pass Rates — Practical Nursing (2004-05)	90%	94%	90%
Physical Therapist Licensing Examination (2005-06)	83%	89%	88%
National Council for Examiners for Engineering Exam, Part 1 (2004-05)	86%	75%	76%
Kentucky Bar Exam (2004-05)	81%	81%	N/A
National Dental Board Exam, Part 2 (2004-05)	92%	98%	N/A
North American Pharmacist Licensure Exam (2003-04)	99%	100%	N/A
US Medical Licensure Exam, Part 2 (2005-06)	95%	92%	92%
American Registry of Radiologic Technicians (2004-05)	91%	91%	N/A
National Board for Respiratory Care Exam (2005-06)	78%	92%	79%

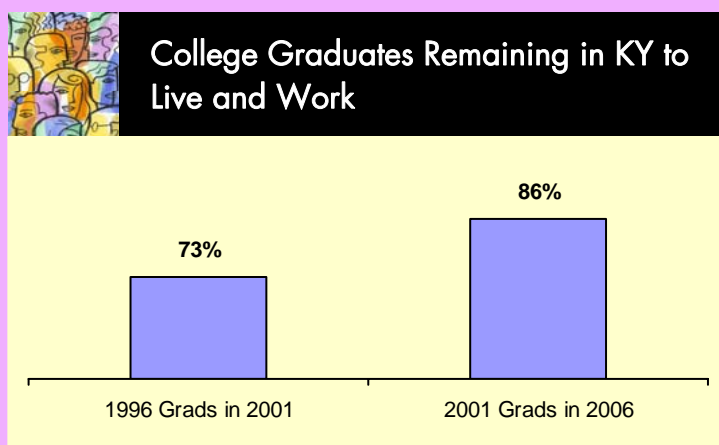
Measured by comparisons of Kentucky and national pass rates on professional licensure examinations. The average of Kentucky's public institutions is reported where available; the state pass rate is reported for physical therapy. *SOURCE: State licensing boards and CPE Comprehensive Database.*

# QUESTION 5

## Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



Measured by the total extramural and development expenditures per capita, including all federal, state, local, corporate, and foundation funding sources and excluding only institutionally funded research and development. Source: National Science Foundation Survey and US Census Bureau.



Measured by the percentage of graduates of Kentucky's public and independent institutions living or working in Kentucky five years after graduation. Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky Department of Transportation Driver's License Records.



### Extramural Research and Development Per Capita MAKING PROGRESS

- Status:** Kentucky's performance on this indicator increased by 12 percent in 2004, but continues to significantly lag SREB states and the US average.
- Purpose:** Research and development expenditures relative to the state's population are an index of a state's intellectual capital and potential for economic growth.
- Goal:** Kentucky will strive to close the gap with SREB states with a goal of \$90 of extramural research and development per capita by 2008. The goal is a product of the sum of institutional goals and the Kentucky State Data Center population projection for 2008.



### College Graduates Remaining in Kentucky MAKING PROGRESS

- Status:** In recent years, concerns have surfaced about Kentucky's "brain drain," a phenomenon where the best and brightest leave the state to pursue career opportunities elsewhere. Although talented college graduates do leave the state, recent data suggests that the vast majority of them stay here to live and work. In addition, roughly 37 percent of non-resident students also remain.
- Purpose:** This indicator measures the extent to which the state benefits from its investment in postsecondary education when its graduates remain in Kentucky to enhance the economy and quality of life.
- Goal:** Kentucky will strive to keep at least 75 percent of its recent college graduates in the state, which is equal to the percentage of native Kentuckians in the state's general population.



# QUESTION 5

Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



## STEM Degrees and Credentials MAKING PROGRESS

- Status:** Kentucky has made progress in this area, increasing total science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) credentials from 13,983 in 2004-05 to 15,873 in 2005-06, a gain of 14 percent. However, most of this growth has been in certificates and does not address the serious need for bachelor's and graduate level credentials.
- Purpose:** Severe shortages in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics-related fields have prompted national initiatives to increase the number of STEM graduates. Increasing the number of degrees in these new economy fields is vital to attracting more high-value jobs and industries to Kentucky.
- Goal:** Kentucky's goal is to increase the number of STEM degrees to 18,200 by 2007-08, with a larger proportion of these degrees being bachelor's degrees or higher. This goal is based on an historical rate of change of 10 percent, applied over three years.

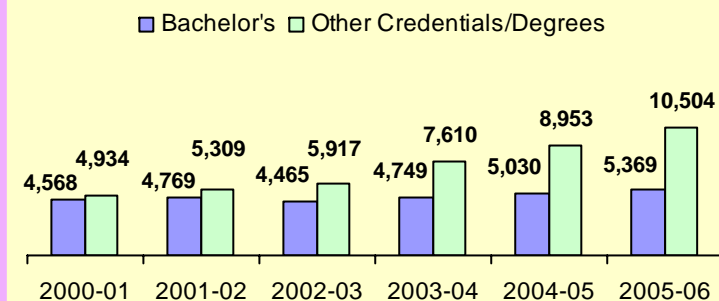


## Workforce Training MAKING PROGRESS

- Status:** KCTCS and Kentucky Adult Education work hand-in-hand with employers to improve the skills of Kentucky's workforce. Total training and assessments rose from 202,806 in 2002-03 to 241,004 in 2003-04, an increase of nearly 19 percent. Assessments accounted for 91,931 of this total.
- Purpose:** Workforce training is a vital service institutions provide to employers and employees and has a direct impact on economic development.
- Goal:** A goal of 225,000 trainings and assessments by 2007-08 was approved by the KCTCS Board of Regents. A Kentucky Adult Education workforce training goal will be set when KYAE determines how policy changes emphasizing greater academic focus will affect workforce training enrollment.



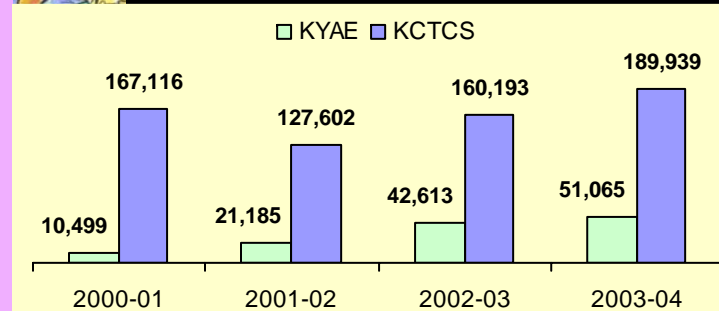
## Total Degrees/Credentials in Focus Fields



Measured by the total number of credentials at all levels awarded in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields by Kentucky's public and independent institutions during an academic year (July 1 through June 30), using federal EPSCoR STEM categories. Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.




## Total Workforce Training and Assessment





Measured by participation in Kentucky Adult Education and KCTCS workforce training and assessment programs. Source: KYAE and CPE comprehensive databases.

# SELECT INSTITUTIONAL KEY INDICATORS

The tables highlighted below provide summary data and goals on select institutional key indicators for 2005-06. Information on all institutional key indicators is included in the full 2005-06 Accountability Report.

	Teacher Quality (Quality Performance Indicator )					Undergraduate Fall Enrollment				Graduate & Professional Fall Enrollment				Degrees & Credentials (BA and Higher)			
	ACTUAL		Goal			ACTUAL		Goal		ACTUAL		Goal		ACTUAL		Goal	
	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2003	2004	2005	2007	2003	2004	2005	2007	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2003-04	2004-05
Eastern Kentucky University	Satisfactory (3.41)	Satisfactory (3.15)	Excellent (3.5-4.0)	13,567	13,837	13,942	14,250	2,384	2,346	2,277	2,675	2,308	2,449	2,827	2,675		
Kentucky State University	Excellent (3.76)	Excellent (3.72)	Excellent (3.5-4.0)	2,138	2,183	2,228	2,526	168	152	158	162	256	281	229	330		
Morehead State University	Satisfactory (3.35)	Satisfactory (3.14)	Excellent (3.5-4.0)	7,929	7,762	7,549	8,050	1,580	1,531	1,513	1,650	1,350	1,411	1,461	1,505		
Murray State University	Excellent (3.84)	Excellent (3.76)	Excellent (3.5-4.0)	8,385	8,371	8,585	8,758	1,715	1,757	1,689	1,772	2,013	1,943	2,091	2,030		
Northern Kentucky University	Satisfactory (3.49)	Satisfactory (3.34)	Excellent (3.5-4.0)	12,223	12,070	12,107	12,900	1,722	1,851	1,918	2,200	1,890	2,063	2,116	2,270		
Western Kentucky University	Satisfactory (3.37)	Excellent (3.55)	Excellent (3.5-4.0)	15,798	15,846	15,978	16,290	2,593	2,667	2,667	2,671	2,890	2,963	3,037	3,227		
University of Kentucky	Excellent (3.70)	Excellent (3.54)	Excellent (3.5-4.0)	18,190	18,492	18,732	19,500	7,289	7,252	6,970	7,352	5,247	5,313	5,503	5,839		
University of Louisville	Satisfactory (3.40)	Satisfactory (3.35)	Excellent (3.5-4.0)	14,742	14,933	15,057	15,057	6,101	6,103	5,996	6,101	3,676	3,986	4,170	4,249		
Independents (AIKCU)	Excellent (3.52)	Excellent (3.54)	Excellent (3.5-4.0)	22,375	22,556	23,088	26,000	3,157	3,595	3,820	4,800	4,774	5,003	5,110	5,800		
TOTAL				196,024	198,040	202,197	215,797	26,709	27,254	27,008	29,383	24,404	25,412	26,544	27,925		

	Minority Degrees (BA and Higher)				Six-Year Graduation Rates				Transfers from KCTCS				Extramural Research and Development Funding			
	ACTUAL		Goal		ACTUAL		Goal		ACTUAL		Goal		ACTUAL (\$000)		Goal (\$000)	
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2007-08	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2007-08	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08
Eastern Kentucky University	96	122	124	135	37.1%	33.5%	36.9%	38.5%	573	662	701	766	\$376	\$462	\$286	\$508
Kentucky State University	174	198	164	229	39.0%	29.5%	28.5%	33.0%	25	29	39	50	\$3,291	\$3,614	\$3,298	\$3,800
Morehead State University	43	53	44	58	44.2%	37.9%	41.6%	44.0%	389	312	396	425	\$1,084	\$1,094	\$1,245	\$880
Murray State University	162	136	172	143	56.3%	57.3%	56.6%	55.0%	444	419	512	540	\$1,307	\$1,801	\$2,978	\$1,837
Northern Kentucky University	101	120	111	156	33.3%	40.5%	40.9%	41.9%	76	61	77	110	\$48	\$275	\$584	\$785
Western Kentucky University	206	230	219	251	43.4%	44.5%	45.5%	45.8%	431	424	474	542	\$4,644	\$3,734	\$5,192	\$6,813
University of Kentucky	371	401	390	447	61.1%	59.6%	59.8%	62.0%	957	896	815	860	\$162,441	\$187,028	\$203,223	\$272,000
University of Louisville	701	698	804	744	34.9%	33.1%	36.7%	45.0%	512	551	594	667	\$57,992	\$62,515	\$81,167	\$97,170
Independents (AIKCU)	351	349	341	400	45.4%	48.4%	48.0%	52.4%	402	514	583	750				
TOTAL	2,205	2,307	2,369	2,563					3,809	3,868	4,191	4,710	\$231,183	\$260,523	\$297,973	\$383,793

	Fall Undergraduate Enrollment				Three-Year Persistence Rate				Associate Degrees				Certificates and Diplomas Awarded				Minority Degrees and Credentials Awarded			
	ACTUAL		Goal		ACTUAL		Goal		ACTUAL		Goal		ACTUAL		Goal		ACTUAL		Goal	
	2003	2004	2005	2007	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08
KCTCS	80,695	81,990	84,931	92,466	40.5%	43.3%	43.3%	43.3%	5,420	5,723	6,028	6,640	7,979	10,018	13,777	11,805	1,060	1,225	1,883	1,436



# MOVING FORWARD

The Commonwealth continued to make significant progress in many areas of the Public Agenda in 2005-06, improving on 12 of 19 statewide key indicators. In fact, Kentucky's postsecondary accountability system was cited in several national publications in 2006 as a model for other states. However, it is clear that the pace of change must intensify if the state is to achieve its 2020 educational attainment goals and increase the standard of living and quality of life for all Kentuckians. Highlighted below are a number of statewide initiatives and issues that the Council will work on over the next year.

- Question 1:**
- Go Higher Kentucky Phase II—to increase college access
  - Developmental Education Task Force—to reduce remediation and increase student success
  - GEAR UP Kentucky II Grant—to promote low-income student success
  - P-16 Council performance indicators—to measure the effectiveness of P-16 initiatives
  - Improving Educator Quality Grants—to enhance teacher professional development
  - Kentucky Adult Education—to promote GED completion and college going
- Question 2:**
- Need-based financial aid—to encourage access for low-income and adult students
  - Funding, tuition, and financial aid—to improve alignment and promote efficiency
  - CPE Affordability Study—to update information from the 2004 study
- Question 3:**
- 2020 bachelor's degree projections—to produce cost estimates and funding parameters
  - Statewide Transfer Committee—to increase transfers and enhance student success
  - Kentucky Virtual Campus new strategic plan—to promote statewide technology initiatives
  - Kentucky Adult Education—to increase its focus on college readiness
- Question 4:**
- College-level learning initiatives—to assess life and work skills
  - National Survey of Student Engagement and Community College Survey of Student Engagement—to measure the quality of college experience and increase student success
- Question 5:**
- STEM Task Force—to promote degree production and impact the economy
  - Translational Research Conference—to promote greater economic impact
  - Regional Stewardship Program—to encourage community partnerships and benefits
  - Statewide Engineering Strategy—to expand the engineering pipeline
  - Kentucky Science and Technology Corporation—to increase intellectual capital and research and development investment

Please refer to the Council's Web site, <http://www.cpe.ky.gov>, for more details on these statewide initiatives, as well as the full 2005-06 Accountability Report.



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The full 2005-06 Accountability Report is available online at  
<http://cpe.ky.gov/planning/statusreports/>.

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